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For the Bulletin.

To Miss E. R. P. — Time leaves a mark on every face, however sweet its smile—

The fairest bloom of childhood fades, its joys most free from guile;

A cloud will sometime fit across the sunniest path in life—

Its fondest zeal, its strongest hopes, may mingle with the strife—

That darkens many a young heart's dream, and leaves a sting so deep,

No charm of earth can soothe it, or woe the soul to sleep—

"Passing away!" is plainly written on all we know and feel—

Now when a glimpse of sunshine, now and then of woe and weal;

We linger near some sparkling stream, where blossoms a flower bright,

Then stoop to press its petals rare, then see it fade in night—

As many things we know are born to meet an early doom—

Things we care a deep, and echo from the thralldom of the tomb.

With thee, my friend still lingers, brightest treasure of that power,

Whose merry laugh and winning smile can cheer the gloomiest hour—

With thee that gush of feeling which is kind and always true—

That warm and friendly greeting, that with thy childhood grew—

All shaded o'er with cheerful hopes, that dearest promise given—

To smooth a mortal's pathway here, and lead in death to heaven.

My earnest wish 'tis may no cloud oppress thy young heart's dream;

Or disappointments teach thee, that things are not what they seem—

Should'er you plant a flower near affection's sacred shrine,

To find thyself united to some heart not 'scholly' thine.

In all that's written in the scroll of all thy future years—

May there be no page a blank one, because 'twas dimmed with tears;

But may thy sky prove cloudless, not a single care betide—

Then I know that with God's blessing every day will surely smile—

Maysville, Sept. 28th, 1863. R. H. L.

For the Bulletin.

Lines on Seeing a Regiment Pass. MAY 1862.

Why are those soldiers passing here, With their rifles keen and their glancing spear?

Why do their arms send back to ray Of the orient sun of glorious May?

And why, as they march, do their ranks mark, And the girded sword, and the lance's spark,

Their thoughtful brow and their gallant mien, Do our hearts thrill, gazing on the scene?

Why, as the streaming flag floats high On the morning breeze of the azure sky,

With its stripes and stars unfolded free, To the tenuous winds of liberty,

Do we all unconsciously heave a sigh Over the flow'rs of Columbia passing by?

Brave men from the sunny North are they, From through'd banner of city gay;

Men from the proud Atlantic States, Where fleet of Empire City waits;

Men from New England's mountain shades, Men from Iowa's forest glades;

Men from the pine hills of Maine, And distant Kansas' shadowy plain;

Men from Ohio's woolly breaks, From the people's shore and low-lying lakes;

And brave volunteers from Hibernia's Isle, Who in face of the foe meet death with a smile.

But why, as those swelling legions come, With whistling flag and pealing drum,

Their gathering thousands rolling down Bearing on like a torrent from city and town?

Why, as we mark them, day by day, In every march of war array,

As the shivering clank of steel we hear, And the heavy tramp of the battle steed,

And hark to the brief commanding word, That hush a flash those columns stir'd,

Moving as ocean backward roll'd, Does the tear drop fall and the heart cold?

And why, when the host of the martial host, On the stillly breeze of the quiet morn,

Kentucky Contested Election—The Second Congressional District.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.) OWENSBORO, KY., September 8, 1863.

I am informed that Colonel John H. McHenry has notified Judge Yeaman of his intention to contest his "unlawful" election, and truly one that two-thirds of Daviess would repudiate at any election conducted with fairness and justice.

I have been allowed a copy of the notice served on Judge Yeaman, and herewith tender it to your patrons and the public generally. Respectfully, A CITIZEN.

M. HENRY'S NOTICE TO YEAMAN.

Hon. George H. Yeaman: You are hereby notified that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States, as the Representative from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, on the following grounds:

That you did, on the 28th day of July, 1863, have an interview with Colonel John W. Foster, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers (mounted) Infantry, in the town of Owensboro, Ky., and was an accomplice in an unlawful scheme, by which thousands of legal and lawful voters were illegally defrauded of their election franchise, who would have voted for me.

That Colonel John W. Foster did, upon that day, cause to be issued "General Order No. 12," purporting to be from his "Headquarters," United States Forces, Henderson, Ky., prescribing "an oath to be taken at the election," which order and oath had no foundation in the Constitution or laws of Kentucky; that said order was printed in Owensboro, and not in Henderson; and that you instigated the publication of said order and oath with a view of fraudulently and violently preventing a full and fair expression of public opinion at the polls on the 3d day of August, 1863.

The said "General Order No. 12" was issued before the State of Kentucky was declared under martial law by the General Commanding the Department of the Ohio; and that said Colonel John W. Foster had no right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 12."

That Brigadier General James M. Shackelford, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps at Russellville, Kentucky, did, on the 30th of July, 1863, issue "General Order No. 28" from his headquarters, similar to "General Order No. 12," of Colonel Foster; and by which the election, in several of the counties of the Second Congressional District, was controlled; that he published said order before the State of Kentucky was declared under martial law by the General Commanding the Department of the Ohio; and that said General J. M. Shackelford had no right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 28."

That "General Order No. 120," from "Headquarters Department of the Ohio," from the commanding General—A. B. Burdette—declaring "martial law" in Kentucky, and also declaring that it was not his "intention to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion," did supersede and render null and void the "General Order No. 12," of Colonel Foster, and "General Order No. 28," of General Shackelford, in defiance of civil law, and in direct violation of the orders of their superior officer.

That your election in the Second Congressional District was carried by fraud, intimidation, threats and violence, and by armed soldiers placed at the polls for the purpose of intimidating and frightening the people from voting against you.

By the application of test oaths of loyalty unknown to any law, military, civil, or divine.

By threatening to arrest men who were loyal and authorized voters for offering to cast their votes for me.

By threats made at the polls by military officers to loyal voters, that "they," the voters, would be arrested if they cast their votes for me.

By erasing my name from the poll-books in McLean County without authority from me, and by order of persons acting under the authority of Colonel John W. Foster.

By the unlawful seizure of the poll-books in Henderson County, by order of Colonel Foster, thus preventing the people from voting for me.

By threat to seize and impress homes and other property from persons, because of voting for me—such threat was afterwards carried into execution by Captain Cummings, Third Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, without a shadow of right or authority.

By ceasing, or requiring, legal voters and loyal citizens who voted for me in certain counties, to-wit: Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Hancock, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian and Breckinridge, to take an oath unknown to the law, and allowing voters to cast their votes for you untrammelled and undisturbed.

By granting of furloughs unauthorized to large numbers of soldiers from the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers and Third Kentucky Cavalry, for the express purpose of voting against me; while soldiers who desired to vote for me were refused furloughs.

By requiring every voter who desired to cast his vote against you to take an oath to "support the policy of the present Federal Administration," as at Owensboro, in Daviess County, by applying different oaths at different voting precincts.

By establishing false, unreasonable and illegal test oaths and standards of loyalty.

By closing the polls before the time specified by law, in order to prevent legal voters from voting for me—as at Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky.

That said election was in violation of the Constitution of Kentucky, and the statutes laws made in pursuance thereof.

That it was in violation of the spirit of the proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky, of July 26th, 1863, and in violation of "General Order No. 120," from Headquarters Department of the Ohio.

elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates, &c., had no foundation in fact, as will appear from a telegram of General Burdette to General Halleck, dated Cincinnati, August 3, 1864, to the effect that the rebel force "came into Kentucky to make a diversion in favor of Morgan."

That large numbers of loyal and legal voters in the district went to the polls, claimed the privilege of voting, offered to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution or laws of Kentucky, or of the United States, and were refused by the judges of the election in violation of law.

That not one-half of the loyal voters in the Second Congressional District cast their votes, and a sufficient number to elect me were prevented from voting for me through military and illegal interference.

From the Providence (R. I.) Post.

The Proclamation vs. The Law.

We quoted on Monday the second section of the act in relation to habeas corpus, approved by Mr. Lincoln on the 3d of March, providing for the trial, in the Courts of State prisoners, and stated our suspicions that the provisions of this section were to be deemed repealed and wholly ignored by Mr. Lincoln in proceedings under his proclamation.

Another act—the act of "enrolling and calling out the National Forces," also approved on the 3d of March—contains provisions wholly inconsistent with the proclamation. The twenty-fifth section of this act is in the following words: "And be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist a draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer; or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and he shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

The language of this section is so plain that no words of ours can make it plainer. Congress declares, most emphatically, that persons guilty of resisting the draft, or counseling resistance thereto, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities. Under the proclamation of September 15, any person resisting the draft is to be retained by military authority, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus with regard to him is suspended. Which shall the officers of the Government obey, and which shall the people respect, the law of Congress, approved by the President, six months ago? or the proclamation of the President, bidding defiance to the law issued on the 15th of September? We stand by the law, bad as it is in many of its provisions, until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional. But in doing so, are we not guilty of treason to the proclamation?

Thomas Jefferson and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The *Gazette* labors in a column and a half to prove that Thomas Jefferson was in favor of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It might just as well endeavor to show that the Apostle Paul was a Mohammedan. Here is Jefferson's views. In the year 1788, when residing in Paris as Minister from the States, he wrote to Madison as follows, the subject of the Constitution being then under discussion:

"Why suspend the habeas corpus in insurrection and rebellion? The parties who are arrested may be instantly charged with a well-defined crime; of course the Judge will remand them. Examine the history of England. See how few of the cases of the suspension of the writ of the habeas corpus law have been worthy of that suspension. They have been either real treason, where the parties might as well have been charged at once, or sham plots, where it was shameful that they should ever have been suspected."

Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the suspension of the habeas corpus at all, even in States where there was insurrection and rebellion, and gave just reasons for his opinions. He recommended the adoption of the Constitution by Virginia, however, with the amendments that are now in it known as the Bill of Rights.

"By a declaration of rights," he wrote to a friend, "I mean one which shall stipulate freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, trial by jury in all cases, no suspension of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are letters against doing evil which no honest government should decline."

Jefferson's propositions were carried out, in effect, in the amendments proposed by the first Congress, and are embodied in Articles IV, V and VI of those amendments, which were adopted by all the States.

Mr. Jefferson considered, evidently, that that Bill of Rights virtually abrogated and repealed the clause in the Constitution which authorized Congress to suspend the writ in certain cases. Hence when he was President, and a bill, during the Burr insurrection, reached the House of Representatives, suspending the writ for a limited time, when the parties were charged, on oath, with a criminal offense, his son-in-law, Mr. Evans, of Virginia, moved to reject it on the first reading, which was a mark of peculiar ignominy. It was carried, with only three dissenting voices. Such were the views of the father of American democracy regarding the suspension of the writ for the protection of innocence. Is it not cool and impudent in the *Gazette* to quote such a man, for the purpose of sustaining the President's infamous Proclamation?—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A wag says of a woman: To her virtues we give love; to her beauty our admiration; to her boops—the whole pavement.

From the Louisville Democrat, Sept. 29th. A Free Press.

The restrictive measures of the secession law were not suffered to pass without open rebuke and indignation. Indeed, the long, scarcely interrupted, rule of the Democratic party may be said to have taken its origin from the adoption of that measure, and to have been, in some degree, caused by it. The people had just passed through a fiery struggle to secure unrestricted liberty of thought and action, and such a gross violation of the sacred right of freedom of opinion could not be allowed to pass. This opposition was most general in the Western and Southern States, partly from the sympathies of the people with the great Democratic leaders, and partly from the natural instinct of a bold and hardy population, accustomed to the utmost latitude in their action. A rough pioneer, who had struck his home in the wilderness, and was accustomed to express and defend his opinions in peril, could not appreciate why, if the man thought the Chief Magistrate was unworthy, he should not say so, or why he should be subjected to the penalties of the law for doing it, when, in his opinion, the good of the country demanded its expression. Indeed, it may be said that, not much accustomed to feel their Government, they found its chains irksome, and were ready to burn the shackles that had been placed upon them. Still, the Federal party was not defeated without a struggle. Intrenched in power, and strengthened by the assistance of such men as Adams and Hamilton, it would submit to no easy defeat. The same arguments popular now were popular then with these men, filled with distrust of the people, only looked with alarm upon their daring criticisms of those clothed with a little brief authority.

So powerful were they that many began to despair of the union so recently formed, and to believe that its only effect would be to build up a Government too strong for the freedom of the people. Under these circumstances, at the instigation of Mr. Jefferson, the struggle was transferred from the Federal to the State Governments. The appeal was made to save the Union by removing the causes by which it was being rendered oppressive. The Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky adopted the celebrated resolutions of '93, which have ever since been regarded as one of the chief causes of the Democratic party, and with these went into battle and speedily routed the enemies of the freedom of opinion.

From that time up to the election of Mr. Lincoln there was no restraint upon the freedom of the press. Although in New England from 1808 to 1813 the secession of the Eastern States was discussed in the papers, no one thought to bring to bear upon it the terrors of legislative enactments or of martial law. Even the Hartford Convention was suffered to hold its treasonable session uninterrupted, the Government relying upon its justice and the wisdom of the people to thwart the designs of treasonable persons.

During the Mexican war the same liberality was exercised. Although many of the Whig papers of that day in the most strenuous terms and with marked ability denounced and opposed the war, no one thought of visiting them with the terrors of the Federal Government. A member of Congress was found audacious enough to write that his countrymen should be welcomed by the enemy with bloody hands to hospitable graves, and was left to no other punishment than the odium such a sentiment merits. The present Government has, however, thought him worthy of a foreign mission.

In our day the method of dealing with the press has been greatly simplified. The summary act of the military disposes of the whole subject. There is, it is true, a heavy tax; but this, we may presume, is rather for revenue than restriction. There is no law in the Federal Government which warrants this summary procedure. Indeed, its authors decline any such intimation. It is claimed as a part of the prerogative of the President as Commander-in-Chief, just as, a hundred or more years ago, the same authority was claimed to be a part of the prerogative of the Crown. Mr. Lincoln has as extended power to exercise a censorship of the press as the Stewarts claimed over the English News-Letter. The matter is taken from the jurisdiction of the law. The publisher has no trial by jury. A despotism of the press is established, and the matter is ended.

Of the constitutionality of such acts we need say nothing. We only state the facts. If any newspaper criticizes the Administration, the editor knows that he does it only on sufferance. He knows that he renders himself liable to punishment by an irresponsible authority. There is no real freedom of the press where there is only discussion by permission.

"I do wear The tyrants fetters; when it only wants Time to put them on; and hear his stripes When, that I suffer them, he need not hold His finger up."

In localities where there is immediate danger of invasion it cannot be disputed that the military commander has some such control; not from the law, but its abuse or superseding. This, however, is widely different where there is no such danger of invasion.

We have thus briefly—too briefly for justice—traced the history of the freedom of the press in this country and in England. It is the defender of the temple of liberty. Its giant arms are wound about its massive pillars, a powerful support, and ere they can be torn from them the mighty fabric itself must fall and drag down in one crushing ruin all that is dearest and most worthy of human approbation.

The teachings of the past have been a mistake. From our youth up, we have been taught that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is now shown to be three hundred dollars.

The Providence Bulletin learns that leather bonnets, trimmed with flowers of the same material, will appear in market in a week or two. They ought to be matched with leather breeches.

Material Progress in Spain.

The revival of the material prosperity of Spain is one of the marked events of current European history. New steps in the path of progress are constantly making, and in all directions the evidences of advancement are becoming more sensible. Some of the public enterprises now in progress are of the most extensive character, and have encountered the most formidable difficulties. A recent Madrid letter says:

Barcelona will soon be united to Perpignan by a line of railway, which is already at work as far as Girona. By the early part of next year the Northern Railway Company will have terminated the most difficult part of its works and have carried the Madrid and Bayonne line across the Pyrenees. To be able to form an idea of the numerous difficulties which science has had to overcome in a country so uneven as the northern provinces, it is necessary to be well acquainted with Spain. The railway from Santander to Alar del Rey, in the direction of Madrid, offers a striking example of what I have just remarked; two large sections are already open over a distance of seventy miles; the third and last will not be terminated before the end of next year; it will be constructed between two chains of mountains in which rise two large rivers, the Duero, flowing toward the Atlantic, and the Ebro, falling into the Mediterranean. The real distance between these two points is only ten miles and a half, but neither Switzerland, the Alps, nor the Pyrenees offer a site so rugged and so difficult for the construction of a railway. This is the opinion of all tourists and engineers. It will suffice for me to say that the difference of level in so short a distance is 1,842 feet.

The Coming Congress to Abolish Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

"I have now forewarned Copperheads of all degrees that one of the first and most important measures to come before the next Congress will make slavery in all parts of the United States an odious crime, forever hereafter, inflicting the penalty of death upon whosoever shall dare to violate it after it shall have become a law. And I moreover assure negro haters and negro owners, and all their backers of whatever name, that such a bill will pass both branches of Congress by a very large majority, and be hailed by the people as the brightest and best of all the great and good and constitutional remedies for treason and rebellion, which have been invoked by or during the most glorious Administration of Father Abraham."

As a fitting commentary on the above, the Providence Post reproduces the remarks of Henry Clay made twenty years ago, when, in speaking of the Abolitionists, he said: "With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government are nothing; the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."

PAYING TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—In our military column, first page, will be found the various requisitions of the Paymaster General upon the Treasury, to pay the troops up to August 31. Among the requisitions we find for:

Troops in Pennsylvania & New Jersey \$500,000
Troops in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin 500,000

Total \$1,000,000

Here are one million of dollars to be paid to soldiers, who have been employed on other duty than the one for which they enlisted, that of suppressing the rebellion, as certainly we do not see to what use such a large number of troops have been put in any of the above-named States. If we only had now the amounts which will be paid to the forty-four regiments encamped in this city up to last week, some idea could be formed of what it cost to enforce a barren conscription.—*New York Express*

ARTHUR YOUNG states that in the reign of Louis XV, *lettres de cachet* were purchasable, so that any rich man or woman, who had a spite against a person, could consign them to the discomforts of a dungeon, and leave them there. The free Anglo-Saxon race owes its exemption from such abuses to the inestimable and sacred writ of *habeas corpus*.

VOLUNTEERING IN KENTUCKY.—Under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky," about six thousand five hundred volunteers have been reported to Adjutant General Boyle's office in Frankfort. The act authorizes the raising of twenty thousand men.

The persistent, dogged purpose of the Administration, to scout all terms of ending the war, except by bloodshed and devastation, is flimsy. Lincoln says he don't believe any terms would be listened to if offered, or something to that effect. Suppose he don't believe it—what is his opinion worth? But he does believe it. He knows that an offer to the revolted States to return to the Union, with all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution would be accepted. The people of the South would constrain their leaders, however reluctant, to accept such terms. This is known to Lincoln and the men about him. But this he and his adherents do not want. They want to abolish slavery; that is the end and object of the war, as was shown by their 'heir to the aspirations of John Brown.'

The man who plays at once on the tramp of fame and the horn of a dilemma, got his first idea of music on hearing a hay-cock crow, while he was tying a knot in a cord of wood.

Fourteen officers were dismissed from the army last week for disgraced conduct.

From the National Intelligencer.

Results of the Draft.

In the District of Columbia, up to Saturday evening last the whole number of conscripts examined was 3,184, and the whole number of soldiers obtained 740, of whom 271 are negroes.

In the first district of Massachusetts, up to the 10th instant, 2,253 conscripts had been examined, of whom 23 had been sent to camp 24 are on furlough, 882 had furnished substitutes, 68 had commuted, 1,073 had been exempted for disability, and 683 exempted for other causes.

The following was the result of the examination of conscripts in the fifth district of Massachusetts up to the 17th instant:

"Accepted and sent to Long Island, 63; furnished substitutes, 246; paid commutation fee, 333; enlisted after the draft, in the army, 86, in the navy, 18. Total number of men realized from the draft, in the whole district, 746; or a little more than one-fourth of the whole number drawn, and two-fifths of the quota required from the district."

In the sixth district of Massachusetts 2,712 were drafted, which deducting the fifty per cent, was a call for 1,356. The results were:

Physical disability	1,476
Aliens	116
Other exemptions	446
Failed to report	302
Paid commutation	218
Conscripts in person	63

New Bedford, one of the richest, if not the richest, town in Massachusetts, presents this result:

"2150 conscripts have been examined in New Bedford, (Mass.) of whom 480 were accepted, 1,007 exempted for physical disability, 657 for other causes. Of these accepted 850 have furnished substitutes and 68 have paid the commutation. In all sixteen conscripts and 355 substitutes have been sent to camp."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican gives the following accounts of matters in that quarter:

"The Board of Enrollment in this district is now examining the stragglers and finishing up the draft. The result up to Saturday night (12th) was 67 men in camp, including 52 substitutes; accepted men 191, most of whom will probably pay commutation money, and 179 \$100 in money with which the Government can procure substitutes. If the exemptions could have been taken for soldiers, the draft would have amounted to something, but as it is we can't see it. It is rather a small show out of the 2,263 men drawn, and we don't think the Government will care to try the experiment here again. The other districts in New England are also finishing up, and when the grand result is made known it will be an interesting computation how much more each man obtained has cost the Government than he would have done if procured by volunteering."

The who number of men ordered from Rhode Island was 2,880; and the draft, adding the fifty per cent, was 4,320. Of all these drafted men only 105 serve. There were 678 substitutes, and all the rest were exempted by evidence of money or of incapacity. Those who paid were 442. So the conscription account stand thus:

Drafted men	4,320
Held to service	105
Substitutes	678
Paid commutation	442 1,225
Exempt for disability, &c	3,095